

**MAY 2000**

Taylor Cox  
Editor



This newsletter is published quarterly by the Idaho State Department of Agriculture, to provide information about Idaho's noxious weed program. Suggestions and articles from readers are encouraged

## **Upfront With Warren Ririe**

The Forest Service in Idaho has a strong commitment to support Idaho's Strategic Plan for Managing Noxious Weeds. Following the State Strategy, the National Forests in Southwest Idaho (Sawtooth National Forest, Payette National Forest and Boise National Forest) have been working with County, State, other land managers, and other landowners to improve noxious weed management programs in watersheds containing National Forest System Lands. The Forests are accomplishing this goal in large part by participating in the formation and operation of cooperative weed management areas (CWMA). We are currently participating in eight CWMAs, which include a significant portion of the lands administered by the three Forests. These are: Shoshone Basin CWMA, Raft River CWMA, Custer County CWMA, Camas Creek CWMA, Weiser River CWMA, Upper Payette River CWMA, Boise Basin CWMA and South Fork Boise River CWMA.

The Upper Payette River CWMA and Camas Creek CWMA had very successful operating programs the past year. We greatly appreciate the support and efforts made by the members of these CWMA's. The remaining six CWMA's have been more recently developed or are currently in initial formative stages. The response from agencies and landowners in their development has been tremendous. We encourage all Forest Users to support and participate in the development and operation of local CWMAs. Contact your County Weed Superintendent to find out how you can help!



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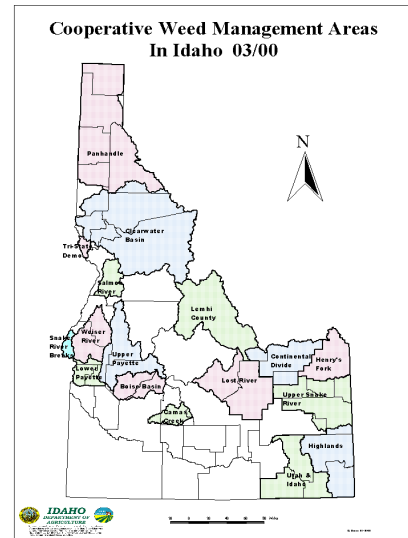
Unknown to most, William Tell had an older and less fortunate son named Warren!



## Cooperative Weed Management and the Strategic Plan

Taylor Cox

As indicated in the “Up Front” column, the efforts and cooperation in the CWMAs are impressive. However, in talking with some of the members of CWMAs, there also seems to be a sense of frustration and uncertainty in putting it all together. I suggest that this is natural, and a part of the growing pains of trying something innovative and proactive. This is a learning and growing process; no one commanded us to get it perfect the first time.



In an intriguing commencement address some years ago, Dr. Hugh Nibley discussed the “fatal shift from *leadership* to *management* that marks the decline and fall of civilizations”. Dr. Nibley proposed that “the qualities of leadership are the same in all fields, the leader being simply the one who sets the highest example; and to do that and open the way to greater light and knowledge, the leader must break the mold.” He also proposes that leaders are movers and shakers, original, inventive, unpredictable, imaginative, full of surprises that discomfit the enemy in war and the main office in peace. Managers, on the other hand, are safe, conservative, predictable, conforming organizational men and team players, dedicated to the establishment.”

These leadership principles in CWMAs should work well with the practice based approach to ecosystem management advocated by Brunner and Clark (1997). This approach consists of adaptive management, or learning from field experience:

- **Inventory** both weeds and weed management resources.
- Identify the **desired (and measurable) objectives**.
- Use the best available information to **implement actions**.
- **Monitor** the outcomes.
- **Learn** from the experience—correct errors, improve understanding, change actions and plans.

Three important steps are:

- **Innovation**--Abandon conventional practices if they don't work, and design resolutions to the problem.
- **Diffusion**-- Successful innovations are brought to the attention of others with similar problems.
- **Adaptation**—Other groups select the more successful innovations and modify selected elements according to their own unique circumstances.

(Brunner, Ronald D. and Tim W. Clark. A practice based approach to ecosystem management. Conservation Biology, Vol 11, No. 1, Feb 1997, pages 48-58.)

It is far better to do something, based on informed decision making and adapting as we learn, than to agonize over being perfect from the outset.



## Mapping Update

Danielle Bruno

As the snow is melting off the mountain tops, we all begin to think weeds again. Now is the time to collect your field maps for the upcoming field season. Do your best to clean up the loose ends from last year! Finish up the spreadsheets and update your master maps. If you are interested in purchasing a GPS or GIS system, make sure it is the right one for you. Do your research. Give Danielle a call if you have any questions. If your Commissioners are not completely sold on the idea, Danielle is willing to do a one hour presentation on mapping technologies. She will do her best to not use too many acronyms!

As on Nov. 1, 1999, the U.S. Geological Survey implemented a new price structure. The handling fee is now \$5.00 per order. The price for the Primary Series topographic quadrangle maps (1:24000, 1:25000, and 1:20000) remain at \$4.00 each. The price for 1:100,000 and 1:250,000 topographic maps is \$7.00 each. For more information, call 888-ASK-USGS, [esicmail@usgs.gov](mailto:esicmail@usgs.gov), <http://www.usgs.gov>, or <http://mapping.usgs.gov/esic/usimage/dealers.html>

## Global Positioning System Unscrambled

As of May 2, 2000, the military has set selective availability to zero on the GPS satellite network. Selective availability (SA) is the intentional degradation of the GPS satellite signal. With the removal of SA, the signal error of  $\pm 150$  meters no longer applies. The removal of SA does not mean that all GPS receivers are accurate at the submeter level, but you are now within the size of a tennis court instead of a football field.

Does this mean we should throw out all of our resource grade units and run to Gart Sports? No. But the removal of SA should have an interesting effect on the GPS market. Please stay tuned for further details!

If you are interested in reading the Statement By The President Regarding the United States Decision to Stop Degrading Global Positioning System Accuracy, see the Press Releases for May 1, 2000 at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/library/PressReleases.cgi?date=0&briefing=0>

## A Few Interesting Web Sites:

- NASA Remote Sensing Tutorial: <http://rst.gsfc.nasa.gov/>
- Auburn University Biological Control Institute: <http://www.ag.auburn.edu/bci/>
- Crop Data Management Systems Labels and MSDS: <http://www.cdms.net/manuf/manuf.asp>
- AgriMet historical weather information archive: <http://mac1.pn.usbr.gov/agrimet/webarcread.html>
- National Geographic Map Machine: <http://plasma.nationalgeographic.com/mapmachine/>
- University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project: <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu/>

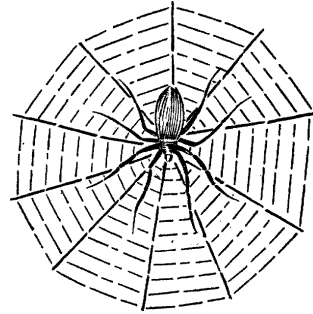


## Interested in Building Your Own Web Site?

Chris Morrison and Danielle Bruno

Thinking about building a web site? Here are a few things to keep in mind. Building a web site is much like building a house. When you visit a house, you are often viewing the finished product. Someone has already painted the walls and purchased the furniture. The same is true when you visit a web site.

You are looking in after the contractor, electrician, plumber, and decorator have finished.



As with anything, you must first decide on your budget for your web site. The cost of your site will depend on the functionality of your desired site. Does your web site require a purchasing center? Do you want people actively interacting with your web site? Do you want a banner of animated flames with a crackling fire roaring over your visitor's speakers? Of course, cost would go hand in hand with the time involved in developing and maintaining your web site. Usually, increased complexity will equal increased time required.

Once you have your budget, you can begin to have the blueprints for your web site developed. As with a home, there is a great deal of complexity involved in developing even a simple web page. You need to decide if your web page is a one bedroom house or an apartment complex, how many rooms your site should have, and how you want the electricity and plumbing laid out.

Keep your budget, timeline, and maintenance costs in mind when deciding how to build your web page. The bigger the house with the more occupants, the higher the maintenance costs. Large web pages often need a web master to maintain just as apartment complexes require a manager. Once you have decided on what your web site will be, consider what you want your web page to hold. Do you want it to have several pictures and links? How much text will it contain?

Now that you have the basics of your web site lined out, it is time to talk to a web site designer. Think of the designer as the architect of your blue print and the primary contractor. The designer will map out your ideas, plan where everything should go and how everything will be linked and assist with compiling all of the necessary files and images. If you are planing on independently building your site, just remember that web sites are often more complex than they seem. For example, the ISDA main page ([www.agri.state.id.us](http://www.agri.state.id.us)) consists of approximately 15 individual files which make the page run. This does not include the links to other web pages associated with it. Each image, navigator bar, title bar and chart are retained as separate files. A simple, four page web site may easily consist of over 200 files. (Continued on Page 5)

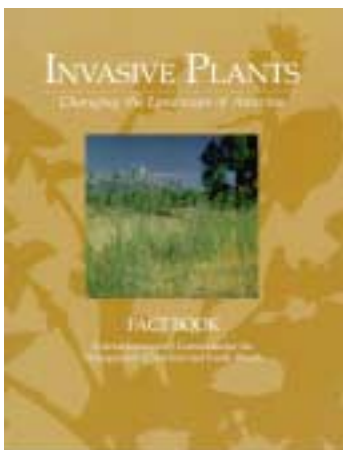
Putting a database on the web is much the same as having other files on the web but with some special problems. If the database is on the web, it is accessible to anyone who can log into the site. Any individual could potentially corrupt your database or access any part of the database. You must think through many security issues before putting a database on the web. Databases also take up a large amount of server space. Server space can be very costly.

Next, you will need to purchase your land. Finding server space for your web site can often be a challenge. Free server locations are available. [www.yahoo.com](http://www.yahoo.com), [www.geocities.com](http://www.geocities.com), and [www.altavista.com](http://www.altavista.com) are a few. Most internet servers, will provide a certain amount of space for free, if you buy their service. If you do not purchase their service, you can often buy server space from them. Some common ones in Idaho are: [www.micron.net](http://www.micron.net), [www.cyberhighway.net](http://www.cyberhighway.net), [www.internetoutlet.net](http://www.internetoutlet.net). Also when you purchase server space, make sure you have the capability from your computer to implement rapid transfers of files (FTP's). Before purchasing server space, check the company where you desire to buy service. Are you required to have a particular software packet to publish? Is the server often busy? How much down time they have? When they do have down time, how long does it take to get back up? What kind of virus protection do they have? How often is it updated? What is the company's security? How strong is it? What kind of security will your individual site have?

Finally, you can build your web site. You would gather all of your pertinent files, prepare all of your images and write all of your text boxes. Hopefully all of your preplanning will result in a quality end product.

The finished web site is usually not that difficult to maintain, similar to a well built house. It does require critical planning during development to insure low maintenance. Occasionally, you may want to add on or redecorate to fit your current needs. In the end, you want a useable but pleasant web site that allows you to conduct business in this technological age.

## Publication Update



•Westbrooks, R. 1998. [INVASIVE PLANTS, Changing the Landscape of America: Fact Book](#). Federal Interagency Committee for the Management of Noxious and Exotic Weeds (FICMNEW), Washington, D.C. 109 pp.

•[INVASIVE PLANTS](#) is a fact book intended to raise awareness of the destruction and economic losses caused by invasive plants. It also gives an understanding of the problems, impacts, status, and trends on the different ecosystems in the United States.



## **A Last Hurrah for Galen Green !!!**

**Danielle Bruno**



This October Idaho noxious weed management is going to lose one of its most active proponents. Galen Green will be retiring after 27 years with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and 14 years as the Lower Snake River District's Weed Coordinator.

When Galen was first assigned the weed program in 1987, it was a very small portion of his responsibilities. He was primarily a fire ecologist. Although he had a very small weed budget, he distributed funds to the counties for weed control on BLM lands. Over the years, he developed formal and informal agreements with the 11 counties within the Lower Snake River District (LSRD), increasing budget allocations as funding increased.

Galen has been very active in supporting Cooperative Weed Management Areas. The framework for Snake River Breaks Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA) was in place several years before the change in the weed law recognizing CWMA's. He has also worked closely with Ada County Weed Control to bring support for the Boise Front CWMA and contain the Rush Skeletonweed in that area. Galen was a founding member of the Blue Butte CWMA in Owyhee County and has been an active participant in the Upper Payette CWMA.

Not only did Galen increase contract monies to the counties and CWMA's, but also he began building an in house program as well. In 1993, the BLM purchased a 200 gallon boom sprayer and allocated work months for spraying on BLM land. Galen also looked at electronic storage of mapping data in the CountyCAD system. In 1997, Galen became one of the first full time weed coordinators in the BLM. He endeavored to improve the in-house program by purchasing an ATV and a second sprayer. In 1998, with assistance from Vale District BLM, Galen hired a temporary to develop a complete mapping program which could be used by the counties and incorporated GIS, GPS and database technology for tracking weed infestations and inventory. Today, the Lower Snake River District has one of the best equipped in-house spray programs in the Idaho BLM. It is also using GIS to track infestations over time and is incorporating weed inventory and control in its fire rehabilitation efforts.

By the end of September, Galen will be moving to Colorado, where he has many friends and family and to join his new wife Ginger. He says that he plans to stay involved with weeds by working for the local weed control agent. Colorado is very lucky to have him. His advocacy and knowledge will surely be missed here in Idaho.



## Upcoming Pesticide Exams

### Northern Idaho

June 7; 701 College Ave., Benewah Co. Courthouse St. Maries  
June 21; 1239 Idaho St., Brammer Building Lewiston  
July 12; 522 S. Adams, Latah Co. Courthouse Moscow  
July 26; 106 Dalton Ave., U. of I. Cooperative Extension Coeur d'Alene



### Eastern Idaho

June 7; 310 N. 2<sup>nd</sup> East, Business Development Center. Rexburg  
June 28; 2925 Rollandet, Bonneville County Ext. Office Idaho Falls  
July 12; 204 Main Street, Salmon Public Library Salmon  
July 19; 132 So. Shilling, Bingham County Ext. Office Blackfoot



### Southeastern Idaho

June 14; 53 E. 1<sup>st</sup> S., Caribou County Extension Office Soda Springs  
June 21; 130 N. 6<sup>th</sup> Ave., Bannock County Extension Office Pocatello  
July 26; 561 W. Oneida, Franklin County Extension Office Preston

### South-central Idaho

June 7; CSI Taylor Bldg. – Rm. # 277 Twin Falls  
July 12; 129 E. 14<sup>th</sup> Str., Law Enforcement Building basement Burley



### Southwestern Idaho

June 7; 501 Main St., County Ext. office Caldwell  
June 21; ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd. Boise  
July 12; 623, 11<sup>th</sup> Ave. South, ISDA office Nampa  
July 26; ISDA, 2270 Old Penitentiary Rd. Boise





## Cost Share Update

Taylor Cox



As the field season begins, the staff of the ISDA weed program are working hard to distribute the available cost share funds. For specific information on your requests, contact Glen Secrist or Taylor Cox at (208) 332-8540.

Many cost share applications include requests for GPS units. Be certain that the unit you are planning to purchase will fit all of your needs. If you have any questions regarding GPS units and if the unit you plan to purchase is right for you, please contact Danielle Bruno, ISDA Data Coordinator at (208) 332-8529 or [dbruno@agri.state.id.us](mailto:dbruno@agri.state.id.us).

## Ideas to Help Keep Entry Level Workers

Avoid the mindset that “it’s only an entry-level job” when advertising and hiring. If you present the job as a “nothing” job, applicants will view it the same way. It may be entry-level, but it is still important to hire the best person you can find for the job.

Pay the highest wages that you can afford. Constant turnover due to low wages can quickly increase your costs and erode any savings realized initially. If necessary, stretch the company budget to pay a little more. Low pay can be a false economy in the long term.

Recognize and reward entry-level workers for their accomplishments. Again, “entry level” does not translate into “unimportant.” Take time to acknowledge the worth of entry-level employees. Avoid, however, shallow or routine praise given simply because “that’s what the book says to do.” Employees, especially the older ones, quickly recognize this and it can do more harm than good.

Compliment employees according to the level of their skills. An inexperienced employee may deserve, and appreciate, a compliment in a situation where an experienced employee would actually scoff at a compliment for something so routine. Tailor your praise (and criticism) to the person and his or her level of expertise.

JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2000 TAPROOT IDAHO NURSERY ASSOC. (PAGE 24)

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IDAHO NOXIOUS WEED QUICK REFERENCE, TABLE 2							
	Henbane	Johnson-grass	Jointed goatgrass	Leafy spurge	Purple loosestrife	Mattgrass	Meadow knapweed
<b>Cut/mow</b>	May be effective	May be effective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Not effective	???	Ineffective
<b>Hand pull</b>	???	Effective	Effective on small sites, several years	Ineffective	Effective on small sites, several years	???	Effective on small sites, several years
<b>Burn</b>	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Ineffective	Impractical	Ineffective
<b>Herbicide</b> (alphabetical order, mixes may apply)	Dicamba (ID) Picloram	Glyphosate MSMA Fenoxaprop Fluazifop Nicosulfuron Sethoxydim	Glyphosate Sulfometuron	2,4-D Dicamba Glyphosate Picloram	Application difficult: Glyphosate Triclopyr	Glyphosate, other nonselective herbicides?	2,4-D Clopyralid Glyphosate Picloram
<b>Biocontrol</b>	Not available	Not available	Not available	Inconsistent	Generally fair to excellent	Not available	Undetermined to fair
<b>Reseeding</b>	Impractical	Impractical	Perennial grasses for suppression	Several species may be effective	May be effective in certain situations	???	Perennial grasses are competitive
<b>Grazing</b>	Ineffective	Ineffective	ineffective	Effective suppression	???	???	Possibilities?
<b>Cultivate, disk, till</b>	Impractical?	Effective in field crops	Effective with repeat applications	Effective with regular cultivation	Impractical	???	3 to 5 yrs, several times a year
Sources:							
<i>PNW Weed Control Handbook</i>							
<i>Biology and Management of Noxious Rangeland Weeds</i> , R. Sheley and J. Petroff, U. of AZ Press							
<i>Miscellaneous fact sheets</i>							

## Upcoming Events

(If we know about it, we'll print it, so keep us informed. Thanks)

June 6-7	U & I CWMA Yellow Starthistle Work Project, Malad ID
June 27-29	2000 Interagency Spray Day, Moneida, ID.
June 27	U & I CWMA Tour, Malad ID
July 19-20	Interstate Spray Day, Moneida, ID.
July 28-29	Annual Weeder's Retreat, Yankee Fork ID
Aug 7-11	North American Weed Management Area Meeting, Nebraska City, NE



## Other News

- Electronic Data Solutions has some used GeoExplorer IIs for sale. For more information, call (208) 324-8006 or email [elecdata@elecdata.com](mailto:elecdata@elecdata.com)
- In April, Manuel Michel was added to the ISDA Noxious Weed team. Manuel has been working at ISDA since last June, after graduating from Oregon State University with a BS in Agricultural Business Management and a minor in Crop Science. During his time at ISDA, Manuel has also worked as a temporary field inspector, laboratory assistant, and administrative assistant. He is very enthusiastic and eager to become part of the ISDA Noxious Weed Program and looks forward to serving you.
- NOTE:** The next issue of NOXIOUS NEWS will be available as an Adobe Acrobat file(extension .pdf), at the ISDA website, so you may download it at your convenience. We will also send it out to those who have provided their e-mail address to us. The Adobe Acrobat Reader is a free download from [adobe.com](http://adobe.com)

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